

## ✓ Congratulations! You passed!

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1. If searching among a large number of hyperparameters, you should try values in a grid rather than random values, so that you can carry out the search more systematically and not rely on chance. True or False?

1 / 1 point

☒ False

☐ True

Expand

✓ Correct

2. In a project with limited computational resources, which three of the following hyperparameters would you choose to tune? Check all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☒  $\alpha$

✓ Correct

Correct. This might be the hyperparameter that most impacts the results of a model.

☐  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  in Adam.

☐  $\epsilon$  in Adam.

☒ mini-batch size

✓ Correct

Correct. This can have a great impact on the results of the cost function, thus it is worth tuning it.

☒ The  $\beta$  parameter of the momentum in gradient descent.

✓ Correct

Correct. This hyperparameter can increase the speed of convergence of the training, thus is worth tuning.

Expand

✓ Correct

Great, you got all the right answers.

3. During hyperparameter search, whether you try to babysit one model ("Panda" strategy) or train a lot of models in parallel ("Caviar") is largely determined by:

1 / 1 point

☐ The number of hyperparameters you have to tune

☐ The presence of local minima (and saddle points) in your neural network

☐ Whether you use batch or mini-batch optimization

☒ The amount of computational power you can access

Expand

✓ Correct

4. Knowing that the hyperparameter  $\alpha$  should be in the range of 0.001 and 1.0. Which of the following is the recommended way to sample a value for  $\alpha$ ?

1 / 1 point

☐  $r = -5 \cdot \text{np.random.rand()}$   
 $\alpha = 10^{**}r$

☐  $r = \text{np.random.rand()}$   
 $\alpha = 0.001 + r \cdot 0.999$

☐  $r = \text{np.random.rand()}$   
 $\alpha = 0.001 + r \cdot 0.999$

- ☐  $r = 4 * np.random.rand()$   
 $\alpha = 10 ** r$
- ☒  $r = -3 * np.random.rand()$   
 $\alpha = 10 ** r$

Expand

✓ **Correct**  
 Yes. This gives a random number between  $0.001 = 10^{-3}$  and  $10^0$ .

5. Once good values of hyperparameters have been found, those values should be changed if new data is added or a change in computational power occurs. True/False?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ False
- ☒ True

Expand

✓ **Correct**  
 Correct. The choice of some hyperparameters such as the batch size depends on conditions such as hardware and quantity of data.

6. When using batch normalization it is OK to drop the parameter  $b^{[l]}$  from the forward propagation since it will be subtracted out when we compute  $\tilde{z}^{[l]} = \gamma z_{\text{normalize}}^{[l]} + \beta^{[l]}$ . True/False?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ False
- ☒ True

Expand

✓ **Correct**  
 Correct. Since in the normalization process the values of  $z^{[l]}$  are re-centered at the origin, it is irrelevant to add the  $b^{[l]}$  parameter.

7. Which of the following are true about batch normalization?

0 / 1 point

- ☐ The parameters  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  of batch normalization can't be trained using Adam or RMS prop.
- ☐ One intuition behind why batch normalization works is that it helps reduce the internal covariance.
- ☐ The parameter  $\epsilon$  in the batch normalization formula is used to accelerate the convergence of the model.
- ☐ There is a global value of  $\gamma$  and  $\beta$  that is used for all the hidden layers where batch normalization is used.

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✗ **Incorrect**  
 You did not choose an option.

8. Which of the following are true about batch normalization?

0 / 1 point

- ☐  $\beta^{[l]}$  and  $\gamma^{[l]}$  are hyperparameters that must be tuned by random sampling in a logarithmic scale.
- ☒ When using batch normalization we introduce two new parameters  $\gamma^{[l]}$ ,  $\beta^{[l]}$  that must be "learned" or trained.

✓ **Correct**  
 Correct. Batch normalization uses two parameters

$\beta$

and

$\gamma$

to compute

$$\tilde{z}^{(l)} = R_{\gamma}^{(l)} + \nu$$

☒ The parameters  $\gamma^{(i)}$  and  $\beta^{(i)}$  set the variance and mean of  $\tilde{z}^{(i)}$ .

Correct. When applying the linear transformation  $\tilde{z}^{(l)} = \beta^{(l)}$

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 **Incorrect**  
You chose the extra incorrect answers.

9. A neural network is trained with Batch Norm. At test time, to evaluate the neural network on a new example you should perform the normalization using  $\mu$  and  $\sigma^2$  estimated using an exponentially weighted average across mini-batches seen during training. True/false?

☐ False

☒ True

Expand

✔ **Correct**

Correct. This is a good practice to estimate the  $\mu$  and  $\sigma^2$  to use since at test time we might not be predicting over a batch of the same size, or it might even be a single example, thus using the  $\mu$  and  $\sigma^2$  of a single sample doesn't make sense.

10. If a project is open-source, it is a guarantee that it will remain open source in the long run and will never be modified to benefit only one company. True/False?

☒ False

☐ True

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✓ **Correct**  
Correct. To ensure that a project will remain open source in the long run it must have a good governance body too.